

Notices to Consignees.

FROM BOMBAY.
THE steamer "Thales" Capt. ROSELL, having arrived in the harbor, consignees of cargo by her, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.,
Hongkong, September 25, 1868.

CONSIGNNEES OF T.S. W. 45, 53 packages MERCHANTIZE arrived per Company's Steamship "DUPLEX" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, September 24, 1868.

"INVINCIBLE" FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNNEES of cargo by the above named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

TURNER & Co.,
Hongkong, September 8, 1868.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
THE S. S. "INDORE" Captain GREER, having arrived in the harbour, Consignees of goods by her are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and take immediate delivery. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees without further notice.

F. K. BANAJEE
Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

BRITISH SHIP "DOUGLAS," FROM BOMBAY.
CONSIGNNEES of cargo by the above named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, without any further notice.

(Signed) BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1868.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Donau," 7th January, 1868.

RT 581. 1 Case Paper.
Ex "Donau," 8th June.
NO 120, 1/22. 3 cases Sweetmeats.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, September 14, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE connection of Mr L. P. WARD with our Firm ceases from this date.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Hongkong, August 29, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr CLAUDE BUDDIE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
I FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
M Y Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
M R RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
M R. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
M R. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE

M is authorized to sign our Firm per procurator, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

FOR SALE.

PER "INVINCIBLE."

SELECT Assortment of Hen-

drie's, Pisse's and Lubin's, and

Atkinson's New Perfumes—also

Toilet Soaps, Sanspareil Tooth

Brushes, Violet Powder and every

requisite necessary for the Toilet,

in great variety.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, September 23, 1868.

FOR SALE.

PER "INVINCIBLE."

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, September 23, 1868.

FOR SALE.

10 Butts Superior SHERRY.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, September 23, 1868.

FOR SALE.

1 HE fast sailing cutter "ROUGH &

"TOUGH" newly repaired and in perfect order.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

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ticularly requested that relating to the general be addressed to the to case to individuals by and inconveniences in business, will thereby be

RESPONDENTS.
open to all who wish to legitimate grounds, but selves responsible for the respondents.

as addressed to this paper by the name of the city for publication, but doth.

NA MAIL.

DAY, SEPT. 28, 1868.

BROWNE'S WORK

LIFORNIA.—J. Ross Browne upon of the States and the Rocky Mountains is a nature that any at the bulky volume is such resembling a dictionnaire, its pages seem as matters of refer- value, but which the old shrink from perus- order, unless indeed it is well calculated west court through the words un letters of Johnson's marked that: "There was but it was very dis- We have heard some marks regarding Mr. upon the fact that dilation. It might be ver that it is to the of grammars, and graphical and statistical at the present genera- and geographical stu- fect debt of gratitude, natural facts," as such men, have left behind ents of industry and while the original the artist, or the discov- occupies a higher place, the labours of others fellow men is surely all need of praise. work before us in this kindly spirit which criticism on what is product of much hard and considerable credit is not, nor does it pro- tecting work, and facts record in the fewest jerky, paragraphic, st calculated for the long or for interesting while it is a prominent reference. We should did we omit to say throughout the work description and narra- the early history of the state, country must be familiar to an alphabetical in- the value of the work greatly increased.

trace a topographical record of the States of Arizona, Utah, Mon- gomery Territory, and figures at the end, beyond those easily columns of the Califor- given. The Author a singular but useful tion by a list of some which contain partic- ular addition to the con- on. In his general progress of settlement, labor on the Pacific gives some interest

ing facts and statistics, and his remarks upon the drain of Silver to Asia contain some remarks well worthy of consideration by bullionists, although we do not agree with all his deductions.

As a specimen of the narrative portions of the work we subjoin a condensed extract: the story of the Mariposa Estate:

The Mariposa Estate, or Fremont Grant, as it is sometimes called, contains 44,390 acres, or about 70 square miles. The grant was made while California was under the dominion of Mexico; to Juan B. Alvarado, and it was purchased in 1847 by J. C. Fremont, who presented his claim for the land to the United States Land Commission, and it was finally confirmed to him, and the patent was issued February, 1856. The original grant was of land suitable for grazing purposes in the basin of the Mariposa river, but the boundaries were not fixed, and the grantee had the right of locating the claim on any land within a large area. When the grant was to be surveyed Fremont said he wanted a long strip of land in the low-land on both banks of the Mariposa river; but the United States surveyor told him the survey must be in a compact form. Then, instead of taking a compact area of grazing land and worthless mountain, he swung his great round and covered the valuable Pine Tree and Josephine mines, near the Merced river, besides a number of others which had been in the undisputed possession of miners, who had long been familiar with Fremont, and had never heard the least intimation from him that he would in any event lay claim to their works. Personal indignation thus came in to embitter a quarrel involving large pecuniary interests; but the patent did not necessarily give the gold of the grant to Fremont.

Under the Mexican law the grantees had no right to the minerals, and the American law spoke of a confirmation, not an enlargement, of the Mexican title. Here then was another subject for litigation, and at last in 1859, that matter was settled by a decision that an American patent for land carries the minerals with it. The adverse claimants defied the officers of the law; the mines were converted into fortifications; the mouths of the tunnels were barricaded; there were besieges and besieged; several men were killed; but, at last, in 1860, Fremont triumphed, and under his Mexican grant obtained land which the Mexican government did not intend grant, and minerals which it systematically reserved.

In a short time after the title was satisfactorily settled the yield of gold from the quartz mines of the estate became very large. In March, 1863, the yield was \$24,000; in April, \$62,000; and in May, \$101,000. The production seemed to have reached the figure of \$100,000 per month, with a fair prospect of still further increase. It was at this time that the estate was sold to an incorporated company in New York city, and the stock put upon the market in the midst of the San Francisco mining stock fever, which extended its influence across the continent. The prospectus of the company presented a very attractive picture to speculators. The average monthly yield for three years and a half had been \$60,000, and for half a year the net profits had equalled that sum. The reports of various mining engineers indicated that the results of future working would be still better.

The company was organized by Fremont's creditors, who had become owners of the property. The new company selected Mr. F. L. Olmsted for their manager, and he took charge of the estate on the 14th November, 1864. He found everything in confusion. The production had fallen off very suddenly after the sale. It seemed as if every nerve had been strained to make the yield of May as large as possible, and that as soon as the sale was made the production decreased more than 50 per cent. The yield for the first five months of 1863 before the sale was \$285,000, and during the last six after the sale was \$186,993. In the former period there was a net profit of \$30,000 per month in the latter a net loss of \$30,000. The company did not succeed in raising the money to pay their most pressing debts, and the estate was placed in the hands of Dodge Brothers, creditors, for the purpose of enabling them to work it and pay their own and others' debts. The trustees found, according to their own statement, that they had spent more at the end of a year than they had received; and the company being dissatisfied, brought suit and obtained the appointment of a receiver, who is now (May, 1867) in possession.

This is rather illustrative of the curious system of annexation pursued by unscrupulous squatters than of any particular skill in recounting the incidents, but gives a fair idea of the general composition of the work. We regret that we have not room for statistics of a more valuable, if less readable, character. As a careful compilation this work will rank deservedly high in the topographical literature of Mr. Brown's native state.

A curious little story reached us on Saturday, and one which has been so extensively circulated that we mention it rather as a matter of record than of news. The *Kinshai*, river steamer, was it appears met, while on her upward passage, by the Chinese gun-boat *Chin-hai*, or *Chin-hai* as she is locally designated, and committed the unpardonable crime of hot hoisting her ensign as the redoubtable man-of-war passed her. The *Chin-hai*'s captain, who is of French nationality, hailed the *Kinshai* and directed her to do so, threatening it is said to fire into her if his order was not complied with. Fortunately for the steamer, and still more fortunately for the French commander of the *Chin-hai*, the speed at which the former was going precluded a lengthy colloquy, and we hear that a complaint was lodged with the Secretary of the Company that the *Kinshai* did not show him (—) to wit, the Captain—proper respect.

If this is to be the sort of conduct in which the French commanders of the Vice-royal gun-boats are going to indulge, there will very soon be a general effort made to obtain their dismissal. The steam flotilla of the province is likely to do good service if judiciously conducted and the good sense of the majority of those in command has been hitherto conspicuous. If however it is imagined by the French gentlemen thus employed

that any such undue assumptions of position will be tolerated, the sooner they arrive at a distinct perception of their blunder, the better.

THERE seems to be some doubt in the minds of foreigners as to the effect of the Governor's recent notification that only individuals of Chinese, Indian, or Malay race, shall be admitted into any of the licensed gambling—or, as H. E. euphemistically calls them, "play"—houses in Hongkong. Does a foreigner, of any nationality whatever, incur a penalty by disregarding this order? That is, should an American or European be found

playing in these houses, does he become liable, under the 19th clause of the Ordinance, to a penalty for violating the "rule or regulation framed and passed by the Governor in Council," by which his exclusion is meant? Or, does the penalty fall only on the tenant who "admits" him to the licensed tables?

NOTICE.—Consignees and Masters of Ships are hereby informed that, after the 15th Proximo, the Boundary, North of which Vessels shall not anchor, is as follows:

Kellat's Island bearing E. by S. 1° S. All Ships to be properly moored with 35 fathoms Chain (East and West.)

The passage between the North Boundary of Hongkong and the Kowloon Peninsula is to be kept clear.

The Mail steamers to moor near the Fort William, but South of her.

Steamers and Vessels not having any definite employment will still remain on the North side.

H. G. THOMSETT, Harbor Master, &c.

Harbor Master's Office, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1868.

TO DAY'S POLICE.

Both Magistrates sat this morning, and a large number of cases were disposed of, few of which, however, possessed sufficient importance to be reported. Unlicensed hawkers and being abroad without a pass were the staple offences.

William Roberts, engineer on board the *Admiral*, was fined 50 cents for having been drunk and for having refused to pay his chancery.

William Dahl, of the Siamese barque *August*, was in difficulty for having refused to pay the hire of a sampaun; and on being asked whether he hired the boat or not, he kept answering by starting a defence prefaced with the words "I was in the street," and any farther than the street his Worship could not get him. His Worship therefore at once settled the question by ordering 50 cents to be paid to the boatman.

Sir Apat, the Chinese woman examined at the Coroner's inquest as to the cause of the death of her child, whom she exposed near the Central Market on Friday morning last, was brought up to-day charged with the said exposure. Prisoner having stated that she had gone for a coffin for her child, and an inquest having been held to inquire into the circumstances of the case, his Worship (Mr. Goodlake) discharged the woman.

Two Chinese tailors were charged by a private of the 20th Native Regiment with having, in the barrack cook-house, assaulted him and created a disturbance. Prisoners made the usual defence, that they were there on the look-out after a friend who owned their money; but the disturbance would seem to have arisen from the innate abhorrence which the Indians have of their "show-off" being interfered with in any way whatever. Any number of persons were somewhere to be found to speak for the prisoners, so they said, but they could not be produced. One prisoner remarked that his master could not conduct his business without his assistance. An officer of the regiment (who appeared to watch the case) therefore interceded for the prisoners; and a fine of \$5 was imposed instead of a term of imprisonment. His Worship remarked that the Chinese very well knew the objection which the Indians had to having their rice touched by any one but themselves.

Pung Alook, a female servant to a Chinese girl of prepossessing appearance, was brought up on remand, charged with having stolen a string of pearls worth \$99, which she had been ordered to take to a jeweller's for her mistress. It appeared from complainant's evidence that prisoner admitted having taken the pearls and promised to pay them; but this prisoner denied altogether. As complainant had since the remand said nothing further of the pearls, Mr. Goodlake sent the old servant woman to hard labor for six months.

Inspector Shead, by direction of Mr. Creagh, charged P. O. 261 (India) with a most unprovoked assault upon an unemployed seaman named Mahomed. It appears that complainant owed No. 261 some money, and upon the strength of this fact, prisoner went up to complainant in Lascar Row (where, by the by, he had no right to be) and had a little healthful recreation by a display of pugilistic energy. He scratched complainant's back to the extent of about seven inches, and finished off by biting his arm, and tearing his clothes. Mr. Goodlake gave prisoner two months' hard labor for this un-police-like conduct, and ordered his further to pay \$1 as amends.

Choy Adsay, an old offender, was brought up by Inspector Gray as a rogue and vagabond; he was found with a false queue and marks of branding. The branded ear was red and raw, having apparently been under treatment for the removal of the broad arrow. Mr. Douglas spoke to an old acquaintance with whom he had been associated under the name of Choo Adsay; he was out of goal only four days, and had a year still to serve; he had behaved well. Mr. May convicted prisoner of being a rogue and vagabond, and sent him to hard labor for three months; and also ordered that he should serve his old sentence.

This is rather illustrative of the curious system of annexation pursued by unscrupulous squatters than of any particular skill in recounting the incidents, but gives a fair idea of the general composition of the work. We regret that we have not room for statistics of a more valuable, if less readable, character. As a careful compilation this work will rank deservedly high in the topographical literature of Mr. Brown's native state.

A PROCLAMATION in the *Gazette* of Saturday, 29th October, is fixed for the consideration of applications for spirit and beer licenses for the year commencing December. Applications are to be lodged at the Magistracy, at least 10 days before the above date.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The following Notification from the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade appears in the Saturday's *Gazette*, and is published for general information:

I hereby give notice under the powers vested in me by Section VI. of the "Fire Brigade Ordinance, 1868," that so soon as any Fire shall have attained sufficient magnitude to require the assistance of Fire Engines, a constable of Police will be established round the space required for the working of the Engines at such distance from the immediate scene of conflagration as I may deem desirable. Such facilities as I may desire will be allowed by the Police for the salvage of property as may be possible

without interfering with the space required for the working of the Brigade.

No Person will be allowed to pass through the lines drawn by the Police except such as are in Naval or Military Uniforms, in Fire Brigade dress or in charge of Material to be used at the Fire, or having Badges as Fire Brigade Volunteers.

Any European or American desiring to obtain the Badge of the Fire Brigade can have it by applying to me, on the understanding that whoever enlivens the lines by means of these Badges must immediately place himself under the directions of the Officers of the Fire Brigade.—C. MAY, Superintendent Fire Brigade. Hongkong, 26th September, 1868.

ENGLISH SURNAMES.

The history of surnames is the history of the manners and customs, the origin, the character, and the occupations of a nation. The same science which teaches us how to find in the language of a people the records of its early life, enables us to discover in a London Directory a mine of curious and valuable instruction and entertainment.

To trace back the name of a man to its source is no less interesting than to follow a pebble to its ancient bed, and from a bit of fossil bone to deduce the form and the character of the living. Names of men are certainly no less interesting as objects of research than the names of things. They were surely not given in vain, or fastened without a meaning.

The original Shakespeare, for instance, can hardly be supposed to have been nothing but a follower of the shuttle, or a mere handcraftsman? The founder of the Strongthorpe was no puny, half-formed creature.

The first of the Crispinklows was a man of great wealth, and he was probably a member of the clergy. His son, Sir Richard MacDonnell, appears to have had a large estate, the extent of which he had no right to be, and he was accordingly summoned to appear before the registrar-general's list, and therefore beyond suspicion is a curious proof of the out-spoken character of our ancestors. We can understand that it was but a simple and primitive state of society, not given to any sense of quarrel, when men called each other Addlehead, As, Bab, Baldhead, Bandy, Baboon, Bitch, Boil, Cad, Chisels, Dolt, Dullard, Fogy, Gabby, Gauner, Goosey, Lumpy, Maggot, Mangy, Milk-sop, Monkey, Muff, Muzzy, Noodle, Spoony, Swindler, Tipter, Ugly, and "Wulgar." All these names are actually borne by living men in England, the registrar-general informs us.

We can hardly be at a loss to guess how they arose. There is a nice directness about Handsomebody, highly complimentary to the founder of that race—one of whom, we saw in an English paper a few days ago, had won a scholarship at Cambridge. And there is something touching in the simplicity with which the descendants of "Smallbush" have continued to bear that name, although probably no longer open to the reproach of personal defect.

Nothing strikes us more, perhaps, in looking over any list of ludicrous surnames, than the curious patience with which they seem to be borne by their present representatives. It is recorded, indeed, that one Mr. Bugg, well known for carrying about a mulatto servant, changed his name to "Norfolk Howard," which was taking a great leap, almost from the ludicrous to the sublime. Yet the Buggs, as shown by Mr. Charnock, are an ancient race—identical with the Boags, the Boggs, the Bogues, and the Bogies, and deriving from the Anglo-Saxon. What can we say, however, of a man who is content to go about the world with such a cognomen as "Suckitball," Peacock, Belch, Pigfat, Birdgib, Cuttnut, or Fourpenny? A whole world of sentiment lies buried in such a name as Sweetlove; but who can trace back the name to Suez, Nothing, and Omnibus? It is said that some of these curious surnames are due to the invention of facetious overseers of the poor and parish beadle, who are wont to christen strayed babies according to their own errant and sometimes unseemly fancy. The numeral names, such as One, Two, Twice, Ten, Twelve, Forty, Sixty, seem to be taken from a parochial origin; likewise such designations as Also, Always, Dito, Howlong, Muchmore, and Sun—names which seem to belie the natural impatience of a poor guardian. Foulding tells us of a story, as also Baby, Baa, and Co. The source of some other cognomina in Mr. Charnock's list, referring to various parts of the human body, is not so obvious, and it is difficult to account even as nicknames for such as Blood, Bowels, Gut, Gullet, Collarbone, Heart, Liver, Pancreas, Meats, Skin, Teats, and Urine.

From Jan Mayen we generally held to the N.W. towards East Greenland for two days, making a distance of about 200 leagues through a thick fog, which showed the vicinity of ice; but not before the 5th of June, in 73° 50' north lat., 10° 38' west long., at a distance of only sixty-seven nautical miles from the coast of Greenland, did we see the first ice. We instantly went at it and succeeded in penetrating it, after three days' hard work, as far as 75° 19' north lat., 12° 43' west long. On the 8th of June, however, another severe hurricane from the east tried our little Germanic to the utmost, but she held firm and tight and suffered no damage.

The stormy weather kept on. We had to lie in the ice, and to drift on with it to the southward, until wind and ice should become more favourable. Meanwhile several scientific observations were taken, and the time was further beguiled by the killing of six ice bears. On the 16th of June we had arrived at 73° 47' north lat., and 15° 40' west long., or 109 miles to the south, and from here the whole coast from Escardenville, a town in Normandy. Matrasse has a nasty sound, but it is from De Martivain, a chateau near Cherbourg. Gumboll is not a nice name to go to bed with, but when resolved into its primitive roots, in the old German *gund-bol*, "hold in war," it is quite a grand and martial air. Thus also Grumble comes from *grumbel*, force and hold, from which likewise Rumbold. Gobbed has really nothing to do with sleepiness, being phonetically disengaged into

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "COLUMBIAN".—The Contract Packet "COLUMBIAN" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 1st Oct. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 1st Oct., until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 2nd Oct., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 2nd Oct.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.60 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters not forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid. Letters inadequately stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 1st Oct., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by "Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on the United Kingdom will be granted between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. on the 1st Oct.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Hongkong, September 24, 1868.

Oct. 2.

Intimations.

COOK WANTED.—At the Hongkong Hotel, a first class FRENCH COOK, one accustomed to get up large dinners. None but a thoroughly efficient man need apply.

Testimonials to be sent in to the Office on or before the 22nd instant.

Hongkong, August 17, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$120, and \$1.50 per Share on which \$25 have been paid, will be paid at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, August 13, 1868.

Oct. 2.

PORT OF AMOY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BUOYS marking the Dangers in the Harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the Rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.: to mark the Starboard side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoys only. The Port side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoys Clequered or vertically striped with White, and Middle Grounds by horizontally striped Buoys.

KELLET SPIT.—North end formerly marked by a striped Buoy, is now marked by a Red Buoy.

COKER ROCKS—formerly marked by a vertically striped Red and White Buoy. This Buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E.S.E. of the shoalset patch, in order to guard Vessels against ledges of Rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the Port Hand when entering the Harbour. The shoalset patch or pinnacles of the Coker Rocks, has a floating Beacon on it until further notice.

NEW ROCK—in North part of Harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped Buoys.

In case any of these Buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a Flag boat or floating Beacon.

JAMES JONES,
Clerk in Charge,
Office of Marine Customs,
Amoy, August 13, 1868.

Oct. 2.

FOKMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.
It has on hand a large Stock of COAL of the best quality, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract, at Hongkong and any Treaty Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILISCH & Co.,
Agents.
Kilung, April 2, 1868.

MARK & HOBSON,
General & Commission Agents
NAGASAKI.

Oct. 2.

Intimations.

CHUT-SING,
SAIL MAKER,
Bridges Lane,
No. 49, UPSTAIRS.
English and American Canvas of the best
Brands constantly Hand.
Hongkong, July 13, 1868.

J. R. WHITE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 93, Praya Grande,
MACAO.
Macao, July 21, 1868.

Oct. 21.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
L'INGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY,
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS)

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
CHEMIST**

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFITTED.

Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

EASTLACK & WINN,
Surgeon Dentists,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.,
DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL
CHEMISTS
AND
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships' Medicine Chests supplied
and refitted.

"TEETH EXTRACTED."
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
23, Wellington Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 9, 1868.

Oct. 21.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hong-
kong, being now prepared to receive
orders for any Newsagent or Magazine
published in England or The United
States of America, at prices as low as
those charged by any home agency,
begs to solicit the support of the reading
Public, and assure those who may
labor him with their orders that the
same shall be executed faithfully and
promptly.

The latest copies of the best English
and American Newspapers received
by every mail steamer, also the latest
copies of the Shanghai and Japan
papers.

For subscription lists, with prices,
&c.

Apply to J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs Bowra & Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

Oct. 21.

PATERSON & HANDLEY,

House and Ship Plumbers, Copper
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road West, and
Acheung's Yard, Praya West.
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

Oct. 21.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HIS Medicine is universally admitted
to be the most efficacious remedy
known to the world. No preparation is so
suitable to the climates of India and China
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It
is particularly adapted to the constitution
of European ladies, as it never failing in
its effects in all diseases peculiar to females,
while those who are attenuated by the de-
bilitating effects of the above climate will
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of ta-
lisman whereby they may insure a restoration
to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before
produced any remedy that can be compared to
this wonderful Ointment, as it cures
after all other means have failed, all
wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most
incurable skin diseases peculiar to the
climates of India and China. It is the true
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain
old sores can be removed by it that
cannot be conquered by any other treat-
ment.

Holloway, September 21, 1866.

Oct. 21.

**SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG.**

TRUSTEE—

The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N.
Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Sur-
geon.

M. YOUNG, House Surgeon,

W. PATERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

2nd " (2 Beds in one), " " 40 "

3rd " (Public Ward), " " 1.00 "

These Charges are inclusive of all Medi-
cines and Attendances, but exclusive of
Wines or Articles not in the recognised
Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must
be countersigned by some responsible Per-
son or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at
the following rates, renewable one day
previous to the amount deposited having
been expended:—

1st Class, " " \$60.

2nd " " " 40 "

3rd " " " 20 "

By order,

W. PATERSON,
Treasury.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

Oct. 21.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

The above Hotel is now open; where
Families and Gentlemen can find au-
terior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.

Breakfast from 10 A.M.

Tiffin, " 1 to 2 P.M.

Dinner at 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on
Saturday, the 7th instant.

CHAN S. DUGGAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

Oct. 21.

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-

perior Hotel Accommodation will find
it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

Breakfast, " 9 A.M.

Tiffin, " 1 P.M.

Dinner, " 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours.

Regular Daily Mesa at \$30 per month.

The Undermentioned Papers are filled:—

Chili Mail, Palky Press, China Express
Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer
Scientific American, China Punch.

Apply at Holymount Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

Hongkong, April 2, 1868.

Oct. 21.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDELTAKERS.

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES
ERECTED, in the Best Style.

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on
the Shortest Notice.

Apply at Holymount Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

Hongkong, April 2, 1868.

Oct. 21.

ICED DRINKS.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

Oct. 21.

YUNIZZ Yellow METAL.

20/28 oz. and

NAILS.

Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1868.

Oct. 21.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE,

in 2 Volumes, by Revd. JUSTUS

DOOLITTLE, in 8vo. Sale at Messrs LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

For Sale.

LY. HEAT.

Non-poisonous LOTION
eat and Mosquito Bites,
instantaneous relief.
DISEASARY, 25, Wel-
opposite the R. O.
4, 1868.

NOTICE.

I SELLING OFF!!
being about to leave
to notify that the
stock of
CKS, JEWELLERY,
Y GOODS,
n & Continental makers,
this date at
DUCE PRICES.
21, 1868.

SALE.
Co.'s CHAMPAGNE
HOCK & MOSLELE,
HERRY AND PORT
WHISKEY
BRANDY.
draught and bottle
STOUT,
PORTER,
S. WALKER & Co.,
umber 20, 1868.

SELLING OFF!!
A CRIFICES!!
BARGAINS!!
CLAUSSEN

that they are selling
s of the undermentioned
prices, consisting of
FROCK and Walking
OATS
Walking, Shooting
COATS,
YACHT JACKETS
LR COATS.
Merino OATS,
TROUSERS,
Angola VESTS.
Alpaca VESTS,
and Linen VESTS.
Linen VESTS.

CE GOODS, comprising
Broad CLOTHES and
KINS,
SKINS, ANGOLAS,
d FLANNELS, of
on's Pattern
rtment of HOSIERY
HITS of
Lin FRONTS, &
Wool SHIRTS.
Lambwool and Flanne
UND VESTS.
Hose.
TTON HOSE.
Driving GLOVES.
RES, TIES, Cholera
HANDKERCHIEFS
ell and Felt HATS,
west Shapes,
TS and SHOES.
Walking STICKS, Cloth
BRUSHES,
Y, Fancy SOAPS
of other GOODS.
CLAUSSEN,
y Road,
ary 6, 1868.

SALE.
PROPERTY on Queen's
occupied by Messrs
Co.
culars, apply to
TH, ARCHER & Co.,
umber 2, 1867.

SALE.
CIC FEET MANILA
UDER, to arrive per
EN FA."

BROTHERS & Co.
ry 26, 1868.

NDY in 1 doz. cases.
RRY " 3 "
T " 2 "
RET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.
9, 1867.

SALE.
L and NAILS, 18 to
1, St. PIERRE, 1862.
PAGNE, H. PIES &
NE, in Boxes of 1 doz.
RAYNAL & Co.
er 1, 1866.

NE & LUCIN's Fine
PERFUMES.
BOOTS.
ly Reduced Prices, by
ULES EUZIER,
ossing Room, Up-stairs
ber 4, 1867.

SALE.
L, 13 to 28 oz. Mints
JOHN BURD & Co.
5, 1867.

SALE.
CAP APPARATUS, com-
LER & CLAUSSSEN.
ry 13, 1868.

by CHARLES ABRAHAM
at No. 2, WYNDHAM
Hongkong.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Y Nails. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, September 15, 1868.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
The above will be found a perfect luxury
for breakfasts, &c. To be had only at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, September 1, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex "Great Republic."
ANDERSON'S Solace TO BACCO.
A Ex "Med. Stim."

A Amber MOUTH PEICES.
Cherrywood STEMS.
CIGAR HOLDERS.
Ex "Sala."
Superior Cavite CIGARS.
BEEFIELD & ZACHARIE.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
ROM the 1st proximo that handsome
and eligible house in Mosque Tetrace,
presently occupied by J. S. LAPEAUX, Esq.,
and formerly by Dr. KANE.
Apply to

J. GERRARD.
Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

HE very desirable semi-detached House
No. 2, GROSVENOR VILLAS, Caine
Road, quite newly built and fitted with
every convenience.

Water, Gas and Balls laid throughout.
Has roomy Stables and Coach-house at-
tached.

For further particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co.,
Hongkong, September 14, 1868.

TO BE LET.
HE House No. 10, Shelley Street. Gas
and Water laid on. Rent \$40 per
month.

Apply to

THOS. HOWARD.
Hongkong, September 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.

HE DESIRABLE STORE with Shop
front adjoining the HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.

Enquire of A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

TO BE LET.

In one or two Suites, suitable for Offices or
Residence.

HE entire UPPER FLOOR of the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE spacious GODDOWNS suitable
for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof
GODOWN capable of containing 1,000
chests of Opium. Situated in the most cen-
tral part of Queen's Road. Apply to

J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair; si-
uated on the RISE OF THE HILL,
Westward, and in an easy distance from the
Queen's Road. Apply to

Mrs. BARRINGTON.
Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land
Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gra-
mote godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET.

THE OFFICE and GODDOWN situated at
the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen
Streets, and at present in the occupation of
Messrs ELMERHORST & SANDERS.

For particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asia Bank.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

NOTICE.

FOR MODIOUS HOUSES, situated in
a Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough
view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godown,
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asia Bank.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

NOTICE.

FOR MODIOUS HOUSES, situated in
a Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough
view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godown,
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly
occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KAR-
BERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling
House, Office, and spacious Godown,
Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.,
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

NOTICE.

FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor
above the Offices of the Undersigned,
Queen's Road, at present occupied by
Messrs C. Hock & Co. Possession can be
taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

For terms, &c., apply to

G. DUBOST & Co.,
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

FOR SALE.
FOR STORAGE OR TO LET.
Large Dry Godown, situated on the
Praya, next to Messrs Wm. POSTAU
& Co.'s.

Apply to

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
Hongkong, August 28, 1868.

TO LET.

The whole of the upper part of the house
on Pedder's Wharf, at present occu-
pied by the Undersigned.

Possession on the 15th Proximo.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing
four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent
\$28 per month.

Apply to the Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.

Two New and Strong GODDOWNS on
Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to

GAVIN THOMPSON,
at Gib, LIVINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

STORAGE FOR OPIUM.

HE Undersigned is prepared to store
Opium in a first class Granite Godown

on premises situated on Praya Central.

CHARLES RIVINGTON,
38, St. Mary Street.

Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

NOTICE.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

NOTICE.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

NOTICE.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

NOTICE.

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ceeding three months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

NOTICE.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1 per cent.

